## WASHINGTON CITY.

perist Seties to Subscribers

SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1858.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS. James T. Miller, Wilmington, N. C.; rea Isaac S. Jennings, Little Egg Harbor, N. J.; vice Ste-

An intelligent and experienced gentleman, long and largely identified with the commerce of New York. says in a private note : "The summer and fall importations are coming in vigorously, and I have no doubt of their reaching full three-fourths in amount of what they were in the corresponding months from June to De cember, 1857." We have no doubt of it. Everything promises a rapid and healthy resumption of trade throughout the entire country and with foreign States. Those who refer to the revulsion of 1857, which continued to depress every branch of business for many succeeding years, and calculate upon similar results to spring from the prostration of last year, overlook three important and controlling facts, the development of which will not fail to put them in fault at the present time :

First. That the great cotton products of the South were from 1837, and for nearly ten succeeding years, in a condition of the utmost depression, and all the people of the slave States on the verge of bankruptcy. At present they are in a most prosperous condition and their products bring high prices.

Second. The amount of specie on hand in the country in 1857 was merely nominal, scarcely exceednd is at least two hundred and sixty millions of

Third. The great country now known as the West, including Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, to say nothing of Oregon and California—the latter State yielding a yearly specie product nearly equal to the whole amount of the precious metals in the United States from 1837 to 1841—these regions at the lastmentioned period were either utterly beyond our reach and without population, or a tax upon the capital and resources of the older States. They now constitute, put together, perhaps the most productive and powerful empire on the globe.

The Plain of the Lakes extending westward to the

Mississippi is not only a region, thoroughly cultivated, but it is bountifully supplied with railways, and every implement for carrying on an extensive trade with the South and East. It is, too, in a high and irrepressible state of prosperity.

With these facts before, us what wonder is it that our attention is already directed to the "vigorous" "revival of our summer and fall importations?" What wonder is it, under the circumstances, that our cautious and well-informed correspondent should hazard the prediction that our imports from June to December will reach three-fourths the amount of the corresponding period of 1857? We are confident they will run even higher than three-fourthsthat they will even exceed the importations of 1857. The country is abundantly well off, and is utterly bare of goods. The amount of money on hand is expensively large. Importers and traders are in good credit; the growing crops all round promise to be abundant; the great South is unembarrassed, the West is old in its youth, wise in its experience, sagacious in its enterprise, and cautious in its energy. These prominent features of the nation do not betoken inaction, prostration, and paralysis. We have had a play-day, and the industrial energies of the nation, like a giant refreshed from sleep, are now about to be exercised with renewed vigor in every department of business.

We had overacted on the basis chiefly of lor

credits; and the prostration of the last eight or ten months has operated chiefly to correct this evil. Long credits cannot fail to accumulate in the country large amounts of foreign goods. They have been broken up and the striking decline of the revenues shows that we have been consuming the old stock

But it is said that the revulsion has essentially broken up and rooted out the speculative feeling which prevailed in the country, and on which to considerable extent the operations of trade depend. It will not require many years more to prove that commerce is not in any just sense a speculative branch of business. That it may be influenced by speculators we do not question; but in itself it is a result of production, and is as pure in its operations, as regular, legitimate, and necessary as the labor of agriculture or the labor and machinery of manufac-

The foreign exchange market is sure to correct excessive importations; the revival of general business, too, is first exhibited in this country by the import record.

We cannot speak confidently in regard to the in tention of the republicans; but a few weeks ago, through some of their weak allies, they opened the campaign of 1860 on the strength of the prostration of trade and the depressed condition of Mr. Cobb's treasury. It would be queer if, even before they can fairly get into the field, their ammunition should all be lost-even falling into Mr. Cobb's hands in plethoric supply. It would be queer; yet bad pilots will run their vessels aground. Quacks occasionally make a good hit, but that is not the law. Impostors once in a while succeed, but they are generally circumvented.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S REFORMATION RETRACING THE LINES.

Our neighbors of the Intelligencer have been at some pains to collate and republish the speeches of Mr. Crittenden at the various points of his journey home. The series of ovations is fully noted. The whole thing bears the unmistakable stamp of preconcert and party machinery. There is nothing epontaneous or genuine about it whatever. It is quite clear that the ingenious managers have set hemselves to work to manufacture public sentiment and a President for the next term. We fear, however, the enterprise will share the fate of all similar travelling theatrical companies, and their returns disalose "more kicks than half-pence." The thunder is bad, the parts badly cast, the plots wild and improbable, the curtain thin, and the "star" of the concern a veteran who "lags superfluous on the stage." In a word, the speculation will hardly commend itself to the practical character of the American people.

Mr. Crittenden's first greeting was from Mr. Thos.

Corwin. This gentleman is the author of the fine sentiment that the American army in Mexico deserved to be welcomed with "bloody hands and hospitable graves," and may be reasonably presumed to be au fait on all matters of reception and hospitalities. Mr. Crittenden's reply very properly forbears all allusion to these pleasant antecedents. His heart beats for the race, and his eye turns forward to the goal. He informs us that, after some five or six terms of service had passed, and he had become gray-haired, a new vision of duty had dawned on his soul. He had resolved to pursue a different course—to be less of a party man—to serve his country better than he had done in the past. He deterfined to be less of the partisan and more of the patriot."

This is good news. Mr. Crittenden has been through life a bitter partisan by his own confession His youth, his earliest and best energies, the matured faculties of middle life, much indeed of his old age, has been devoted to party. But two or three brief years of public service yet remain to him, and it is gratifying to have his assurance that, in these, party shall give place to the obligations of patriotism. The repentance comes, indeed, somewhat late; but let us hope it will bear fruit and be at least an admonition to those who shall come after.

But softly! We cannot forget that we have heard this story before, and from the same lips. Like the celebrated Mr. Ephraim Jenkinson's little piece of learning with which he edified strangers and took in the unsuspecting Vicar, the no-party stratagem of Mr. Crittenden has been played before with a success which it will never receive at the second, and ought never to have obtained at the first trial. It is ing sixty millions of dollars; the amount now on a trick worn out and exposed, but it is rehearsed by our veteran actor with a confidence which utterly ignores the past.

The circumstances of General Taylor's nomination are fresh in the memory of us all. He was put forward as a no-party candidate. The era of good feelng was to be restored. His administration was not to be a democratic one, nor was it to be whig. It was to be an administration of the people. "Proscription was itself to be proscribed." No democrat was to be removed for his politics. To accomplish this result, Henry Clay, the man whose genius had built up the whig party, was rudely thrust uside. He forsooth was a partisan, and we were to have a People's President. Prominent in the wire-working by which this wretched intrigue was carried on, and the man of straw substituted for the man of genius was the hand of John J. Crittenden. He was its master spirit, and by his adroit management a majority even of the Kentucky delegates to the whig convention were induced to throw their votes against Mr. Clay. The nomination of Gen. Taylor being thus mpassed, the present veteran actor led off in the anvass. At the City Hall of Washington he stood forth as the interpreter and prophet of the Taylor dynasty. No spirit of party, he promised, should control it. No democrat should be proscribed. Both democrats and whigs had stood by General Taylor at Monterey, equally baring their bosoms to the foe, and they should stand on an equal footing so far as office was concerned. Both should participate alike in the honors and emoluments of the government.

Time passed on. General Taylor was elected. How were these promises redeemed? History records that the administration devoted its whole energies to the work of proscription. Every democrat was beheaded. Mr. Crittenden was as prominent at the feast of the vultures as he had previously been at the love-feast at the City Hall. No rebuke came from his lips for the bitter partisanship, the foul betrayal of pledges, the wholesale dismissal of honest public servants, and the yet more criminal attempt to justify the work by wanton defamation of character. On the contrary, he stuck closely to the administration which did all these things, and was, we presume, a leading adviser of the policy of General Taylor, which drove our country to the very verge of disunion and civil war.

With every disposition to be charitable, we must udge Mr. Crittenden by his acts and not by his proessions. We recall his connexion with the cabinet of General Harrison, an administration which rede nto power partly on the charge of proscription against its antagonists, and we ask if from one with such antecedents anything like liberality is to be expected. His repentance, we fear, is but a repetition of the old story of the wolf who pretended that he had got tired of eating mutton, and intended for the future to restrict himself closely to a vegetable diet. Mr. Crittenden's partisanship is too deeply rooted to be discarded and is a rôle of liberality and comprehensive statesmanship beyond his present powers of mind. The prejudices of a lifetime are in his way. We may regard them with forbearance and with pity, but we cannot expect them to be laid aside.

The construction of the act of Congress of May 23, 1844, and the action of the Land Department unler it, having recently attracted public attention to considerable extent, we have procured, and publish in another column, the lucid opinion of the Secretary of the Interior in the case recently before him.

The Neavots System.—In one of M. Brown Sequard's lecture he exhibited guinea-pigs which had been experimented on some months ago by cutting certain nerves; the hinder limbs became paralyzed, but in time the animals recovered the power of voluntary motion, attended, however, with a very curious result—the operator could put them into a fit of epilepsy whenever he pleased. It appears that by the cutting of the nerves the animals loss sensation except in one cheek, and if that spot is irritated a fit is the immediate consequence. Another noticeable particular is, that the lice which infest the animals congregate on that spot, and nowhere else. Whether it be that there is more warmth or more perspiration than on other parts of the body, is not known; at any rate, physiologists are agreed as to the singular and suggestive nature of the phenomenon. It appears, moreover, that if the sensibility of the sensitive spot be destroyed, then the guinea-pig ceases to be liable to epilepsy. Applying this fact to human physiology, M. Brown Sequard says that there is in the human body a spot, discoverable, as he believes, by galvanism, which, if deprived of its sensibility, would, in like manner, completely prevent attacks of epilepsy.—Chambers Journal.

Time Express of Jealoust,—On the out two ladies, property, consisting of two young men and two ladies, proceeded over to the Anne Arundel shore for the purpose of conded over to the Anne Arundel shore for the purpose of conded over to the Anne Arundel short for the purpose of the conded over to the Anne Arundel short for the purpose of the conded over the conded o ceeded over to the Anne Arundel shore for the purpose of passing the day in rural sports and pastimes. After reembarking for home the demon of jesiousy took possession of the breast of one of the young men, who fancied that his belle inclined a too willing car to the affectionate endearments of the other. A violent altercation ensued at once, followed by a collision between the two beaux, in the midst of which they were both precipitated into the water. Fortunately one of the young ladies had the presence of mind to extend an oar to one of the men, who managed to scramble on board and afterwards extricate his companion. The remainder of the trip passed away very peaceably, neither party being willing to resume the contest,

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Movements of Treops.

Sr. Louis, July 9.—We have despatches from Leavenworth to the 6th instant, by the United States express to Booneville. They say the special messenger, named in a previous despatch, reached the fort yesterday with the official orders for General Harney, which went forward this morning per Captain Simpson. The orders direct the following movements: Eight companies of the second dragoons, with Majors Phelps and Reynolda' batteries and artillery, and the fifth, teath, and probably the seventh regiments of infantry to remain in Utah. The fourth artillery, two companies of the second dragoons, occupy the district of the Platte. The first cavalry is directed to remain on the Platte as late as practicable, and make excursions among the Indians and keep them in subjection. The sixth or seventh infantry proceed to Oregon, in view of the recont intelligence from the Pacific of Indian hostilities. Majors Harris and Hunt's batteries are ordered to return to Fort Leavenworth. The corps of engineers now with the battalion of the sixth infantry are to return to West Point after completing the work of opening a road to Camp Scott via the Cheyenne Pass. The troops which accompanied Captain Marcy from New Mexico are to return to that department.

Brigadier General Harney is ordered to return to Sc Movements of Troops.

ment.

Brigadier General Harney is ordered to return to St. Louis and assume the command of the department of the West, unless he may have received intelligence of the forcible opposition of the Mormons to the army now in Utah, in which case he is empowered to send forward the whole of the reinforcements and continue with them to Utah, or return to take command of this department, as he may prefer.

Lieutenant Colonel Crossman and Captains Turnley and Paige are assigned to duty in Utah.

Captain Hancock is ordered to proceed with the regiment of infantry to the Pacific.

The officers of the Topographical Engineers, hitherto assigned to duty with the troops in Utah, are ordered to report to Gen. Johnston.

The recruits and officers destined for the corps now in Utah are to proceed to that department.

Assistant Adjutant General Buell remains attached to the staff of General Harney.

The paymaster farthest in advance will go through with his funds to Utah. The other remains on duty in the department of the Platte.

The force assigned to this department is expected to keep communication open between the Missouri and Utah, and is under the orders of General Johnston.

An express arrived from Utah yesterday, but the dates are old and contain nothing additional.

General Harney was at Fort Kearney on the 29th of June.

Sr. Jouss, July 10.—The steamship Fulton, from Southampton on the 30th of June, arrived off Cape Race yesterday. She reports strong, westerly winds, but no icebergs. Saw nothing of the cable fiest.

The cotton market at Livergerick. sterday. She reports strong westerly winds, but no ebergs. Saw nothing of the cable fleet.

The cotton market at Liverpool closed baoyant. readstuffs were steady. Provisions dull. Consols 95% a

Later from Mexico. New Orleans, July 10.—The Tenhessee has arrived from Vera Cruz. Business was prostrate. The vomito was among the soldiers. An earthquake had killed 50 persons at the city of Mexico. The British and French ministers advise the payment of the forced loan, but Mr. Forsyth opposes it and demands his passports. He is now awaiting instructions. Vidaurri and Garza are marching upon the capital.

Mr. Douglas at Chicago. Chicago, July 9.—Mr. Douglas was received here with a grand display. He made a speech defending his political course and the Dred Scott decision, and re-endorsed the democratic platform. Fireworks were discharged in several parts of the town. Twenty thousand persons were estimated to be in attendance.

Accident in Buffalo.

Buffalo, July 9.—H. C. Gilbert, commercial editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, and commercial re-porter of the New York Associated Press, was instantly killed this morning by the falling of a scaffold at No. 14

Fire in Roxbury.

Bosros, July 9.—Late last night a fire broke out at the corner of Washington and Huaneman streets, in Roxbury, destroying John McEiroy's stable, with four horses, Wm. McCoy's dry-goods store, Mr. Baker's shoe store, Mr. Downing's grocery, and two dwelling houses. The loss is stated at about \$30,000.

New York, July 10.—Cotton has advanced to.—sales of 3,000 bakes; upland middling, 12 3-16; Orleans middling, 12 13-16. Flour is firm—sales of 10,500 bbls, at \$3.80 & \$3.90; Ohio, \$4.60 a \$4.75. Wheat is heavy—sales of 50,000 bush, at \$1.00 a \$1.05; white \$1.05 a \$1.15; southern unchanged. Corn is dull—sales of 21,000 bush; mixed 65 a 76 cents; yellow and white are unchanged. Pork is steady—mess, \$16.05 a \$16.75; prime, \$13.70 a \$13.75. Lard is buoyant at 11 a 11% cents. Whiskey is dull at 23½ a 24 cents. Sugar is firm; Muscovado 6½ a 7½. Coffee is firm at 10% cents. Spirits of turpentine closed firm at 44 a 45 cents. Rosin closed buoyant—sales of 7,000 bbls, at 62 a 72 cents. Rice is firm at 3 a 3½ cents. Cotton to Liverpool, 3-16.

## FROM SEBASTOPOL

Letters have been received in Boston dated Sebastopol, May 24th, by which we learn that the work of raising the aunken Russian fleet progresses rapidly and with re-markable success. We make the following extract: (From the Boston Evening Transcript.)

the sunken Russian fleet progresses rapidly and with re-markable success. We make the following extract:

"We have raised whole the 16-gun vessel-of-war "Swel-ya," and brought her down to the admiralty, slung be-tween the caissons, fast night. She had over three hun-dred tons of mud in her hold and on her decks, besides all her rigging, iron tanks, pig-iron ballast, &c., &c. She laid up the South bay, and as the rains wash the steep banks that comprise the sides of the bay, the soil

She laid up the South bay, and as the rains wash the steep banks that comprise the sides of the bay, the soil being quite alluvial, it constantly keeps the water in a riled state, depositing the sediment upon the decks and in the hatches. This, however, is not the case in the main harbor, and we only tried this vessel to test the machinery before going to work at raising the heavier vessels. The caissons operated as well as we expected, and at no time did we use over one-fifth of their power. This, of course, demonstrates the entire feasibility of maining any and every ship in the harbor of Sebastopol. We shall undoubtedly raise the whole fleet this summer. Next week we shall raise a steamer whole, and shall follow with raising all that are worth the labor whole, and blast with submarine charges the balance.

"The newspapers in America have done us great injutice by circulating reports that the 'Americans' had abandoned the work here, thinking it an impossibility. Now, the only 'American' who had a contract with the Russian government for this work was John E. Gowan, of Boston, the skilful submarine engineer, and this contract is now owned by the Marine Exploring Company of Philadelphia, of which Colonel Gowen is president. This coinputy have expended in cash about \$200,000 in outfit, &c., and have no intention of abandoning the contract. On the contrary, they have met with well-deserved success, and will undoubtedly reap a rich harvest for their enterprise. Among other unfounded reports, that respecting the vessel's being rendered unit for repairs and future use, by reason of the worms having eaten them badly, is untrue. The 'Swelya' is not badly worm-eaten. She had two shot-holes below the water. The Russians were much pleased at our success,'' &c., &c. ресеяя," &с., &с., &с.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, IN MATTER OF CONTEST BE-TWEEN THE APPLICATIONS TO ENTER THE TOWN SIZES OF MONTICELLO, LOWER MON-TICELLO, AND MORITZIONS, WRIGHT COUN-TY, MINNESOTA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 9, 1858.
Siz: Your report of the 8th of December last has prented for my consideration, on appeal, the application ed by the corporate authorities of Montfeello and Low Monticello, and the claim of Tobias G. Mealy, to ente by pre-emption certain tracts in the district of land exposed to sale at Sauk Rapids, now St. Cloud. Minne

ota.

These applications conflict with that filed by the judge the county court to enter the fown site of Moritzions. The judge claims adversely to the corporate authorities of Monticello as to the NW. ‡ of the SE. ‡ of sec. 11; adversely to Tobias G. Mealy as to the SW. ‡ of the

all in township 121 N., range 25 west.

The application of the county judge was filed in the local land office. April 6, 7857; that of the corporate authorities of Monticello and that of Tobias G. Mealy on the 27th May following; and that of the corporate nuthorities of Lower Monticello. July 9, 1857.

The testimony taken in support of these claims was concluded in August last, and the register and receiver decided against the claim of the county judge, and in favor of the other parties, and from that decision an appeal has been taken to this department.

It appears from the testimony that the incorporated town of Monticello, the county seat of Wright county, Minnesota, is situate on the lands, or some portions of the lands, sought to be entered by the corporate authorities of said town. It also appears that there is a town situate principally, if not entirely, on lot 3, of section 12, and lot 1, of section 11, which has been incorporated under the name of Lower Monticelle, by an act of the territorial legislature, approved May 19, 1857, entitled "An act to incorporate certain towns."

In behalf of the application of the county judge, it is contended that this town is legally and properly named Moritzions, by virtue of a survey and claim, and the making and recording of a plat, by the proprietors of "Lower Monticello," and that his application to enter, having been made before the town was incorporated as "Lower Monticello," takes precedence of the subsequent claim of the corporate authorities to enter the same lands.

In deciding this case, I am governed by the act of

of the subsequent claim of the corporate suthorities to enter the same lands.

In deciding this case, I am governed by the act of Congress, approved May 23, 1844, entitled "An act for the relief of citizens of towns upon the lands of the United States," &c., &c., which provides "that whenever any portion of the surveyed public lands has been, or shall be, settled upon and occupied as a town site," &c., &c., &c., &c., "it shall be lawful, in case such town or place shall be incorporated, for the corporate authorities thereof, and, if not incorporated, for the judges of the county court for the county in which such town may be situated, to enter at the proper land office, and at the minimum to enter at the proper land office, and at the minimum price, the land so settled and occupied, in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, accord-

price, the land so setted and occupied, in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, according to their respective interests."

It is also by the same act provided that the entry shall be made before the commencement of the public sale of the body of land in which it is included, and that "the entry shall include, only such land as is actually occupied by the town, and be made in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, authorized by the act of 24th April, 1820, and shall not in the whole exceed three hundred and twenty acres."

It will be remarked that this law provides that an entry of public lands which have been actually settled and occupied as a town site may be made by a trustee for the use and benefit of the occupants.

The only benefit aries of the trust are the occupants of the town. This law recognises no other proprietors, and this department cannot recognise or protect claims or interests of non-resident share-holders or lot-owners.

In regard to the "occupants" of any town or place

Interests of non-resident share-holders or lot-owners.

In regard to the "occupants" of any town or place entitled to the benefit of the act of Congress under review, their rights and interests remain the same—are fixed by the same laws, and must be determined and secured to them on the same principles, whoever may be the trustee or trustees of the legal title to the lands. They cannot, therefore, so far as the action of the officers of the Land Department is concerned, be supposed to have any direct interest in having the legal title vested in any one except the party legally qualified to accept and execute the trust.

any direct interest in naving the legal that vested in any one except the party legally qualified to accept and execute the trust.

The act of May 23d, 1844, in my opinion, recognises but one trustee as legally entitled to make an entry of a town site; and his qualifications must be judged of and found to be legal at the time the entry is admitted, and not at any previous time. Between different trustees or parties claiming to be such, who are seeking an entry of the same lands as a town site, no preference is given to the first applicant. The proper question for the officers of this department to consider, in such cases, is, which is the party recognised by the law as having the qualifications to accept the trust?

Should we admit, therefore, in this case, that the application of the county judge, on the 5th of April, 1857, to enter the town site of Moritzions, was sufficient and in proper form, and accompanied by a tender of payment; and that he was at that time the legally-recognised trustee, the fact still remains that the entry was not admitted at that time.

Before any entry was effected—viz: May 19th, 1857—the town was incorporated by the name of Lower Montaelle.

the town was incorporated by the name of Lower Mon-ticello, and after that incorporation the corporate author-ities became the legal trustees for the occupants of the town, and we accept them as the proper parties to make the entry. By the incorporation the authority of the county judge is superseded and concluded.

As to the quantity of land which the trustee or trus-tees may enter for the use and benefit of the occupants of a town, that is clearly limited to "such land as is ac-tually occupied by the town"—that is, actually used by the residents of the town for town purposes; the entry must "be made in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands," and "shall not in the whole exceed three hundred and twenty acres," even though it might happen that more than that number of acres are occu-pied.

In the case of the two towns of Monticello and Lowe In the case of the two towns of Monticello and Lower Monticello, the local officers may receive any further testimony respecting the state of fact existing at the time at which they may fix upon to consider the matter, and should admit the entry by the corporate authorities, respectively, for so much land, by legal subdivisions, as is shown by satisfactory proof to be actually used and occupied for town purposes.

In the application of the party seeking an entry of this kind, and in the certificate of the register of the sale of the lands, I deem it eminently proper, if not actually necessary, that it be set forth that the entry is for the use and benefit of the occupants of the town.

The papers which accompanied your report are now returned, and the case may be remanded to the local officers for further proceedings in accordance with the

ficers for further proceedings in accordance with the

The claim of Tobias G. Mealy is good for the land he seeks to enter by pre-cuption, and he should be permitted to complete his entry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, Secretary.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.—LET-

Washington Cirv, July 4, 1858.

You kindly invite me to be present at your approaching national anniversary. I can scarcely imagine a greater pleasure than to unite with you in celebrating the glorious event of our national independence in a city founded by, and in a State bearing the name of, William Penn, and whose inhabitants to the present day are distinguished for that strict and impartial justice which the example of his whole life was so well calculated to insulte. WASHINGTON CITY, July 4, 1858.

Nor so Easy.—An officer on the United States steamer Arctic saw the nestorious steamer Styx in the Gulf, and says.:

No appeared to be a very fine vessel, but little smaller than the Saranac, and, if we had engaged, could have made short work of us. Indeed, if it is true that some of our ports, it may be for their edification to be informed that the Walash is the only vessel in these waters which could do it, and that even the little gunboat Jasper could aspure three vessels like the Arctic with the greatest case. It is said, in fact, that the Eaglish are very much disgusted to think that vessels of this class should be sent by our government to teach better manners.

Price Fromtras—What it Cosm.—John Morrissey, the puglilist, thinks that Cosmada is the only place where a tight could take place without interruption. In a published card he says: "I once fought in the States for one throusand dollars a side, and it cost me eighteen hundred dollars to save myself from the State prison."

land and on the sea, and by every people who love ra-tional liberty all over the earth.

Three quarters of a century have now confirmed the grand system of popular government, inaugurated by the blood and sufferings of our revolutionary fathers. Instead of thirteen, we have now become a confederacy of more than thirty States; and may, in due time, if we are true to ourselves and the Union, become one of fifty, or even one hundred States, all revolving in perfect har-mony around the constitution as their common centre. or more than thirty States; and may, in due time, it was are true to ourselves and the Union, become one of fifty, or even one hundred States, all revolving in perfect harmony around the constitution as their common centre. In such a system, rightly administered, it can make no difference where the centre of power may be located. The sceptre may depart, as it has done, from the South to the North, or it may pass, as it will do, to the West. Still, I repeat, it can make no difference so long as we give to the constitution a strict and fair construction, and saward to each State its just and equal rights under that sacred instrument. No matter who may be President, or whether he may come from the North, the South, or the West; no matter who may be his great Minister of State, or whence the numerical majority of the two houses of Congress may reside; so long as the constitutional equality of the States and the just rights of individuals under it shall be recognised, this glorious Union will be preserved. In all this broad land there is not one right-minded individual who is a disunionist per se. It is only when all hope is lost that these rights of States and of individuals can be preserved, that the idea of dismemberment has ever arisen anywhere or with anybody. If my humble counsels were worth anything, I would exhort my countrymen everywhere, in public and in private, in the lecture-room, in the forum, but especially in the halls of legislation, to cherish and inculcate the most profound reverence for the constitution, and for that equality it rights, State and individual, on which it was founded, and for which it was ordained and established. Equality the greatest word of the constitution. Give us that, and this Union can and will, because it ought to, endure forever—Thil wrapt in fames the realms of ether glow, and Heaven's lates the realms of ether glow, and the server arise that my letter could reach you, and believe me only absent from your meeting from a sense of official duty.

AARON V. BROWN.

WASHINGTON CITY, 3d July, 1858.

Washington City, 3d July, 1858.
Gentlemen: My official engagements prevent the acceptance of your invitation to be present at your celebration of our approaching national anniversary.

The occasion is one always of deep interest, and should never be permitted to pass without awakening our grateful recollections of the past, and renewing our yows of fidelity to the future.

The present condition of our country renders the celebration of this anniversary peculiarly interesting. We are just emerging from a disastrous revulsion, which had paralyzed the arm of industry and cast a gloom over the business and commercial prosperity of the whole land, and with confidence our countrymen begin to look for a revival of trade and a return of prosperity at an early day.

revival of trade and a return of prosperity at an sarly day.

An angry controversy for years has distracted the peace and quiet of the country, and seriously threatened the integrity of the Union. The wisdom of our statesmen, and the patriotism of our people, have proven equal to the emergency, and the whole country rejoices in the restoration of that harmony and good feeling so essential to our existence as a nation and our happiness as a people. Every section of our noble Union reposes in confidence upon the recognition of its rights, and rejoices in the prospect of a return of the era of good feeling and true brotherhood. Peace within our own borders and peace with the world, preserved and maintained upon the principles of constitutional equality and national honor, present ample causes for the free and cordial interchange of congratulations upon the anniversary day of our national independence. I trust that it will not be regarded as indelicate in me te add, that the democracy of Pennsylvania have an additional sary (as) on the regarded as indelicate in me to add, that the democracy of Pennsylvania have an additional cause of congratulation in the fact that these happy results have been effected under the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and that to his wisdom and firmness we are indebted for their successful accomplishment.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

HOWELL COBB.

essrs. John Robbins, jr., Jesse Johnson, F. Campbell, Peter Rambo, and Geo. R. Berrell, Committee.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MOROCCO.

The Revue Contemporaine (says the Boston Post) contains an interesting article by M. Narcisse Cotte on the politi-cal and social state of the empire of Morocco, from which we condense the following account of the administration of that country:
"The whole system is compared by the author to

of that country:

"The whole system is compared by the author to a wine press, of which the political hierarchy is the screw and the Sultan Abderrahman the motive power. What the said press is required to do is to produce torrents of gold. Obtaining treasure is the sole object of the government. The army is but a fiscal engine; there is no navy; the administration of justice is one of the chief sources of revenue, and the public works are limited to stopping up the crevices in the tottering mosques with a few handfuls of mud and mortar. All other edifices are allowed to fall to ruin. Houses fall in frequently, crushing the inmates to death, and yet elicit no other remark but that 'it was written!' As to foreign relations, they are, in principle, regarded as a pestilence, to be avoided as much as possible. The Sultan does not desire any trade with Christian nations, the encroaching spirit of which he dreads above all things; nay, he would willingly give up all his maritime towns were he but sure that the Christians would not encroach any further. He wants to remain at peace in the midst of his wives and coffers; but his greatest desire is to be kept in ignorance of what takes place on the points of his territory which are defiled by the presence of the Nazarenes. Tangier, the residence of the Christian consuls, is particularly edious to him; its very hame is pronounced with contempt, residence of the Christian consuls, is particularly odious to him; its very name is pronounced with contempt, and its Mussulman inhabitants are confounded in the same class with the Jewish and Nazarene 'dogs' with

whom they converse.

"The sultan has a visier, called Sidi-Mahomed-el-Katib. This man, once a grocer, and now honored with the title of excellency, desires nothing more carnestly than to be rid of his office, for he is placed between the constant be rid of his office, for he is placed. Detween the constant complaint of the consuls general, who are never satisfied, and the instructions of his muster, which are simply these: to promise everything, but do nothing; to gain time, to ruise constant obstacles to their wishes; in short, to tire them out, and, above all, never to mention short, to tire them out, and, above all, never to mention a word about them to the sultan. The financial system recommends itself by its wonderful simplicity; there are no costly government offices, no clerks, and no book-keeping—nothing but a good stick and a few yards of rope. The sultan says to one of his pashas, 'I want 100,000 piastres.' The pasha calls his kaids, or governors of towns, and says to them, 'Sidna (our lord) wants money; whichever of you does not bring me 100,000 piastres shall die in prison.' The kaids each convoke the richest merchants and notables of their towns, and say, 'Sidna wants money; let each of you bring me 1,000 piastres; he that fails to do so shall die under the bastinado.' By this means the royal exchequer receives the do. By this means the royal exchequer receives the sum required, being but a small portion of what has been extorted.

sum required, being but a small portion of what has been extorted.

"The pashas, of course, get immensely rich; but their turn never fails to come. As soon as one of them is believed by the Sultan to have rather too much property, a detachment of the black guards (we mean no offence to that respectable force, for such is its official; he is select without ceremony, thrown across the back of a mule, tied down like a bundle of straw, and thus taken to the capital, exposed all along to the most brutal treatment. He is then thrown into prison, and bastinadoed daily until he reveals where he keeps his treasure. Four years ago the kaid of Dar-el-Beid underwent for a whole month the daily torture of being hoisted up between two erect poles, and let fail again upon a heap of branches of the Barbary fig-tree, which are armed with long thorns penetrating deep into the flesh. Still, all that was got out of him only amounted to a few thousand plastres, and he expired under the barbarous torture prescribed, without telling the place where he had buried his immense treasure. But the Sultan seldom proceeds to such extremities. When he has extorted a sufficient sum he restores his victim to all his former honors, and waits till he is ripe for fresh operations. If his Majeaty has resolved upon ridding himself of one of his dignitaries, he sends for him, receives him with extraordinary favor, and offers him a cup of coffee. A few hoers after the audience the favored one expires in violent convulsions, and the bystanders say, 'It was written.'"

A Dry Jowe on A Wer Surger.—Near the mouth of

A DRY JORE ON A WET SUBJECT.—Near the mouth of the Ohio are two rival cities, which sometimes manage to keep their heads above water. The editors of both towns have been telling some queer stories about the late submerge. The Mound City Emporium is responsible for the following dry joke on a wet subject: "The steamer Manchester has been engaged inside the loves at Cairo, during a considerable portion of the past week, towing houses from one point to another, and getting drift out of the town. The report that she tore part of her bottom off. by running over the top of the Taylor House is without foundation,"

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.] We are now enabled to bring forward our summary of the foreign commerce of this port to the first of July. The total has been looked for with much interest, as the period included has shown more important fluctuations than any previous similar period in our financial history. The foreign imports at New York for the month of June are about two-thirds as large as for June of last year, but, owing to the reduction of the fariff for which many were then waiting, the change in warehousing account is still more strongly marked. We annex a comparative summary:

Foreign Imports at New York in the Month of June. Entered for consumption \$12,015.271 \$2,471.733 Entered for warehousing \$930.633 11,540.156 Free goods 1,249,579 \$57,366 Specia and bullon 257,474 39,901 1855. 90,652,843 2,408,733 958,014 102,132 otal entered at the port ... 17,001,657 15,330,126 10,116,443

The imports at New York from foreign ports for the last six months are only about half as large as for the corresponding six months of 1857, and are smaller than for any similar period since 1852. We annex our usual

Foreign Imports at New York for Siz Months from January 1st

| 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | Free goods. Specie and bullion otal entered at port. . . . . 108 301, 909 120, 929, 427 61,784, 684 (thifrawn from warehouse 10, 917, 807 13, 145, 301 21, 111, 904

Withfrawa from warehouse 10,917,887 18,145,261 21,911,904
We have also compiled our annual summary of the
commerce of this port for the last fiscal year. The total
imports for the twelve months ending June 30th, were
\$54,710,831 less than for the preceding year, and \$26,
741,382 less than for the twelve months ending June
30th, 1856, as will appear from the following statement: ment :

Foreign Imports at New York for the Piscal Year end Entered for consumption \$150.088,112 \$141.430.109
Do. warehousing, 29,468,367 62,275.673
Free goods 17,432,112 16,036,530
Specie and bullion 1,126,097 0,441,855 Total entered at the port. 198,214,718 220,184,167 Withd'n from warehouse 21,934,130 27,950,212 171,475,336 49,376,593

The falling off in the imports during the last year has been about equally divided between dry goods and general merchandise. In our issue of the 3d instant we gave the details of the dry goods imports; we now repeat the total as compared with the total imports. Under the head of general merchandise, we have included also the specie and bullion;

Description of Imports for the year ending June 30th.

Revenue from Customs at New York.

Total six months ... 22,541,145 75 19,293,521 31 11,089,112 57
Total fiscal year ... 42,028,508 03 42,271,045 74 27,434,666 14

Total sical year. 42,028,008 03 42,271,045 74 27,434,005 14
Included in the above are \$2,269,248 99 in treasury notes, all of which has been received since January 1st. Of this, \$70,932 97 were received in January, \$604,381 93 in February. \$710,216 96 in March, \$421,839 15 in Apail, \$261,146 23 in May, and \$200,731 75 in June. According to our usual custom, we have compiled a statement of the stock of goods and merchandise on hand in the bonded warehouses on the first instant. The amount is far less than at the corresponding date of last year, owing to the fact that then there was a large accumulation awaiting the reduction of duty, and also that there has been a comparative scarcity of many articles, and an increased demand for consumption. The following will show the warehousing movement for the month of June, and the comparative stock at the close:

Total value goods in bond June 1, 1858.... Entered warehouse from foreign ports in June Received in bons from other domestic ports. 15,841,564 eave stock in warehouse July 1, 1858. 12,797,01

The exports show a less comparative change than the imports, except in the shipments of bullion. The total exports in June from New York to foreign ports, exclusive of specie, are \$252,909 greater than the corresponding total for last year, as will appear from the annexed Exports from New York to Poreign Ports de

1856. . \$8,273,454 ) 148,206 ) 450,482 . 1,806,573 Comestic produce.

Foreign merchd's (free)

Do (dutiable).

Specie and bullion..... 732,128 512,349 1,939,354 Total exports... Do., exclusive of specie... 14,579,143 This result was wholly unexpected, as prices of produce are so low that a correspond prices of produce are so low that a corresponding quantity would not produce anything like the same aggregate value. The total shipments of produce and merchandissince January 1st show a decrease of about seven million dollars; the failing off in specie is about ten millions We annex a comparative summary: Exports from New York to Foreign Ports for Siz Months from Jan

..... 51,800,075 61,059,776 44,003,037 40,071,029 38,061,714 31,643,378 

Esports from New York to Poreign Ports for the Piscal Year endin 1866. 1867. 1858. \$75,026,244 \$75,028,942 \$65,031,987 \$7600 1,288,914 2,306,943 3,164,189 3,691,600 3,892,270 7,309,672 22,280,991 44,348,468 34,322,071 lotal exports 102,267,749 126,006,683 79,986,758 82,258,215 Unless prices rapidly advance, the quantity of goods exported during the next fiscal year must be greatly increased to produce the same total, as nearly all descriptions of produce are far below their average value. There is a promise of an abundant foreign harvest, but there must be an outlet to the surplus raised here, and our shipments must continue, even if prices remain depressed.

our shipments must continue, even if prices remain depressed.

London Dilatidation of the city are in a state of dilapidation already beyond the power of renovation, except by reconstruction. The Times proposes large expenditures for this purpose. It says:

"If things go on in the present way we shall soon have to leave of boasting of English comfort. The word will be as inapplicable to the country as the epithet merry in the old ballads. Here are 3,000,000 of us living in London in a manner which is every day becoming more and more unbearable. Foreigners have always been desappointed in London, but now-a days they are astonished, not to say disgusted. No doubt some improvements have been made; new districts have arisen, better built and better drained than the old, but they are at the extremities, and London proper is becoming more foul and dingy and dilapidated and stinking every day. The Parisian, the Vienness, the New Yorker is surprised at the mesuness of the houses, the closeness and smallness of the shops, and the general slovenlines and want of care which meet the eye on every side. The Londoner seems to have no idea of pulling down a bouse-Whether from want of enterprise or from a bud system of tenure, yast districts in the most advantageous situations are covered with worklates houses, which are allowed to stand and become worse and worse yearly, until they tumble down or otherwise cease to be habitable."

The proprietor of the Charleston Mercury has purchased

The proprietor of the Charleston Mercury has pure the Charleston Standard, with its subscription good will, and proposes to merge the two papers and to send the Mercury to each of the subscribe Standard.